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SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE



REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899-1900.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE

ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AIMS, AND REQUIREMENTS 

OF THE SCHOOL. 

ISSUED BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE.



London School of Tropical Medicine.

ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND FUTURE AIMS.

Origin.

HE School owes its origin to The Right Hon. JOSEPH Origin. CHAMBERLAIN, H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies, who, with the object of affording instruction in Tropical Medicine to Medical Officers in the Colonial Service, invited the Committee of Management of the Seamen's Hospital Society to establish a School in connection with their Hospitals.



In accepting Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's invitation, and with the view Scope of the School. of still further increasing the usefulness of the School, the Committee resolved to throw it open to all medical graduates who might wish to avail themselves of the exceptional facilities it, together with their Hospitals, affords for the study of this particular branch of medicine. The reasons for, and the advantage of, enlarging the scope of the School are apparent. Previous to its inception there were no adequate means whereby private practitioners or medical missionaries about to proceed to the Tropics could acquire special information concerning, or obtain practical instruction in, an important section of the diseases they would be called upon to treat. Had the School been confined to the training of those about to enter the Colonial Government

Service merely, the scheme would have been bereft of much of its usefulness, and the natives and European residents in our Colonies and Dependencies would have suffered accordingly.



Special Committee.

In order to provide for the efficient organization and management of the projected School, a special Committee was formed, which assembled at the Colonial Office, and devised a Scheme upon the lines of ordinary Schools of Medicine. This special Committee consisted of the following gentlemen, and completed its labours on the 18th May, 1899:—

PERCEVAL A. NAIRNE, Esq. (*Chairman*)

Admiral Sir WALTER HUNT-GRUBBE, G.C.B. (*Deputy Chairman*).

Sir EDWIN ARNOLD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Surgeon-Col. OSWALD BAKER, M.D.

ROBERT BARNES, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Sir CHAS. GAGE BROWN, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Sir THOS. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D., F.R.S.

JAMES CANTLIE, Esq., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon-General JAMES CLEGHORN, C.S.I., M.D.

WILLIAM COLLINGRIDGE, Esq., M.D.

The late S. LEONARD CRANE, Esq., C.M.G., M.D.

W. H. CROSSE, Esq., M.R.C.S., I.F.P.S.G. [F.R.C.P.]

H.H. The THAKORE SAHIB OF GONDAL, G.C.I.E., I.I.D., D.C.I., M.D.,

Sir WILLIAM R. KYNSEY, C.M.G.

Rev. BROOKE LAMBERT, M.A., B.C.L.

HERBERT K. LANKESTER, Esq., M.D.

ALLAN MACFADYEN, Esq., M.D.

STEPHEN MACKENZIE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.

N. C. MACNAMARA, Esq., F.R.C.S.

PATRICK MANSON, Esq., C.M.G., I.I.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

JAMES LAIDLAW MAXWELL, Esq., M.D.

JOHN WILLIAM OGLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.

H. J. READ, Esq.

T. L. ROGERS, Esq., M.D.

Major The HON. W. ROWLEY.

W. JOHNSON SMITH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Sir H. M. STANLEY, G.C.B., D.C.I., I.I.D., M.P.

Admiral Sir RICHARD TRACEY, K.C.B.

Inspector-General ALEXANDER TURNBULL, R.N., M.D.

WILLIAM TURNER, Esq., M.S., (LOND.), F.R.C.S.

P. MICIELLI, Esq. (*Secretary*.)

The management of the School was then handed over to a School Committee, consisting of members of the Committee of Management, and members of the Medical and Surgical Staff of the Branch Hospital, and Teachers in the School, with power to recommend to the Committee of Management candidates for election as Teachers and Lecturers in the School, and also to recommend the adoption of such Bye-Laws and Regulations as they may from time to time consider necessary for the proper government of the School. *

Management.

A Banquet (kindly arranged by SIR DONALD CURRIE, G.C.M.G., M.P., a Vice-President of the Corporation) was held at the Hotel Cecil, on May 10th, in aid of the establishment of the London School of Tropical Medicine, and the enlargement of the Branch Hospital. Mr. W. GARLAND SOPER kindly acted as Hon. Secretary in connection with this Banquet. The liberal response to the appeal in connection with this Banquet may in a great measure be attributed to the assistance rendered by the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, who presided, and to the eloquent address he delivered on that occasion. In addition to the grant of £3,550 from H.M. Secretary of State for the Colonies and H.M. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, H.M. Secretary of State for India has given £1,000, and contributions have been received on behalf of the School from H.M. LEOPOLD, King of the Belgians, and from many of the large Trading Corporations having commercial interests in the Tropics, as well as from private individuals. *

Banquet.

The School is situated at the Seamen's Hospital Society's Branch Hospital, near the Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, E. No more suitable spot in Great Britain could have been selected, as, at the Docks, ships arrive from all parts of the Tropics in larger numbers than elsewhere. The proximity of the Hospital

Situation of the School.

and School to the Docks allows of immediate admission, thus affording ready opportunity for the treatment of patients, and for the observation and study of Tropical diseases in their acute stages. From the Student's point of view, a more central position for the School would have been desirable, but as Lascars, Negroes, Chinese, and all other coloured natives, object to be taken far away from the ships they arrive in, and regard removal to a distance from the Docks with suspicion, if not with actual fear, it was necessary, in order to secure the presence of the "native" class of patient, to sacrifice the convenience of the Student to some extent. * * *

Locality. It was advisable, therefore, to place the Hospital in close proximity to the Docks, and to locate the School as near to the Hospital as possible. The School Buildings were accordingly placed within the Hospital grounds, two minutes' walk from the Connaught Road Station, G.E.R., which is reached from Fenchurch Street in about twenty minutes. * * *

The Objects of the School. The object of the School is not only to acquaint the Student with the diseases of the Tropics, and teach him how to treat the various ailments he may meet with, but also to put him in the way of investigating Tropical diseases, to train him to observe, to record, and to study scientifically the great Tropical disease scourges. In Europe it is not necessary that every graduate should be so completely equipped as the Tropical practitioner. Bacteriological, Pathological and Physiological Institutions are within the reach of every practitioner here; but in the Tropics every medical man may have to depend upon himself in dealing with the prevention, cure and investigation of disease in a field in which Animal Parasitology especially plays an important part. Lacking a fair knowledge

of this and other important cognate subjects, the Tropical practitioner loses much of the interest attaching to his special work, and is unable to treat with the fullest benefit to his patients many of the diseases he may meet with, or to advance our knowledge in regard to them. *

The premises assigned to the teaching of Tropical diseases have been built specially for the purpose. The appliances in the School are of the most modern character, the Laboratories being fitted with every requisite, and the constant attendance of the Medical Superintendent and Tutor ensuring that all special diseases will be demonstrated and investigated as opportunity arises. Bacteriology and Animal Parasitology, so far as they concern the special Clinical work, are systematically taught; Pathological Anatomy is demonstrated in the museum and in the post-mortem room as opportunity offers, the most approved methods of mounting microscopical preparations, and of collecting, preserving, and transmitting important vegetable or animal specimens, are dealt with practically. *

The School
Buildings

* * Progress. *

* The School was opened to the Medical Profession on October 2nd, 1899, when an Inaugural Address was delivered by DR. PATRICK MANSON, F.R.S. In this Address, DR. MANSON dwelt upon the necessity for a special training in Tropical diseases. He pointed out that prior to the inception of this scheme, no adequate training could be obtained in this country or elsewhere by young practitioners destined for the Tropics. The speaker deplored the fact that he himself when a Student, and subsequently, was unable in Britain to gain an insight into the diseases special to the Tropics, or to acquire a knowledge of the

First
Year's
Work.

* Dr. Manson's address can be obtained on application to the Secretary, London School of Tropical Medicine.

methods of investigating them. He stated that an efficient system of practical and special training could be successfully instituted only at one or two places in England. Taking everything into consideration, he affirmed that the Seamen's Hospital, Royal Albert Dock, was of these places the most suitable. In conclusion, he welcomed the first body of Students to the School, and urged them to make the best use of the short time they would remain there. He pointed out to them what a powerful influence for good they might exert in the future in combating the many Tropical diseases. *

Number of
Students.

During the first year 79 Students entered their names upon the register. Thus, at the very outset of its career, the resources of the School were taxed to their utmost. Up to the present date 96 Students have joined. A complete list, together with the names of the countries to which they have gone, is given at the end of this Report. In glancing over this list, it will be seen that already Students of the School are scattered over practically the whole Tropical world. The large entry has been the source of much gratification to the founders of the School, and has exceeded their expectations. It is probable that the number of Students would have been even larger but for the War in South Africa, which depleted the country of young medical men otherwise likely to proceed to the Tropics. *

Attendances
of
Students.

Some idea of the interest and enthusiasm which the Students have displayed in their work, may be gathered from the fact that their average attendance at lectures and demonstrations has been over 90 per cent. The Students have been drawn from all branches of the profession, namely, Medical Officers of the Home and Indian Armies, the Royal Navy,

Colonial Service, Foreign Office Service, Missionary Societies, Railways, Trading Corporations and private practitioners.

The residential system has proved very advantageous to the Residential System. Student. It has enabled him to take every opportunity of observing the acute cases of Tropical disease in the Wards, and by living with the Superintendent and others having Tropical experience, the young practitioner has been able to obtain advice on many matters, which cannot fail to be helpful to himself and of benefit to his future patients. The School is gradually becoming a centre for those interested in Tropical diseases. Trading and other corporations apply for advice on matters affecting the health of their employes, and select their Medical Officers as far as possible from among the Students.

The foundation of the School excited considerable interest on the Continent and in America, especially in those countries with large Tropical possessions; as a consequence, the School has been visited by many distinguished foreign scientists. Germany has already followed our example, and has recently instituted a similar School in Hamburg. France, also, has decided to establish Tropical Schools in Paris and in Marseilles. The following were among the foreign visitors:—Professors Ehrlich, Blanchard, Calmette, Dantec, Ziemann, Nocht, and the Inspector-General of the Japanese Navy. Professors Blanchard and Calmette were good enough to deliver lectures on the occasion of their visits. *

Continental
and
American
interest in
the School.

Two of the Students of the School have been appointed Lecturers in Tropical Medicine, namely, Professor Guiteras in the University of Havannah, and Staff-Surgeon Bassett-Smith, R.N., in the Naval Medical School, Haslar. *

Teaching
Appointments
gained by
Students

The School has been recognised by the New London University, and some of the Lecturers have been admitted as Teachers of the University. *

The Craggs Travelling Scholarship was awarded during the year to Mr. G. C. Low, M.B., C.M. It is of the annual value of £300, and is tenable for three years. Mr. Low spent the first six months of his Scholarship in the Roman Campagna, and has assisted in carrying out a very important experiment bearing on the prevention of Malaria. He is proceeding shortly to the West Indies, with a view to prosecuting much-wanted researches in Filariasis, a subject in which Mr. Low has already done good work. *

A large amount of pathological material has been sent to the School for investigation, and many valuable contributions have been made to the Library. The following are the names of some of the contributors:—

THE COLONIAL OFFICE.
THE INDIA OFFICE.
THE INSPECTORATE, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs.
Dr. F. O. ATKINSON, Hong Kong.
Staff-Surgeon BASSETT-SMITH, R.N., Haslar.
Dr. BARON BROOKE, Northern Nigeria.
Professor BLANCHARD, Paris.
JAS. CANTLIE, Esq., London.
Dr. C. W. DANIELS, Central Africa.
Dr. G. D. FREER, Penang.
Professor FISCHER, Kiel.
Dr. FREELAND, Antigua.
Dr. OTTO GALGEY, St. Lucia.
Dr. R. T. HEWLETT, London.
Dr. A. H. HANLEY, Southern Nigeria.
Dr. KNAGGS, Trinidad.
Dr. IAN MACDONALD, Rio Tinto.
Dr. MACDONALD, Zanzibar.
Dr. MANSON, London.
MALCOLM MORRIS, Esq., London.
Dr. PRESTON MAXWELL, China.
Lt.-Col. MAITLAND, India.
Dr. A. T. OZZARD, British Guiana.
Dr. JOHN PLAXTON, Jamaica.
Dr. F. PLEHN, Berlin.
Dr. D. C. REES, London.
Dr. H. SPITTA, London.
Dr. SAMBON, London.
Dr. DAWSON WILLIAMS, London.

The New Wards of the Hospital have now been opened. They have been equipped with many modern appliances, and afford exceptional facilities for the scientific study of Tropical disease. The cases of Tropical disease admitted during the past year have been numerous and interesting. There can be little doubt that in the near future the advantages which accrue to the patient by being treated in a hospital where these diseases are made the subject of special study, will cause a great increase in the number of Tropical cases applying for admission. The following is a list of the more important Tropical diseases admitted from October, 1899, to October, 1900:—

New Wards
in
connection
with the
School.

Acute Malaria	...	...	...	55
Chronic Malaria	...	...	...	4
Dysentery	...	...	...	44
Beri-Beri	...	...	...	29
Liver Abscess	...	...	...	8
Leprosy	...	...	...	2
Guinea Worm	...	...	...	7
Filariasis	...	...	...	3
Blackwater Fever	...	...	...	1
Plague	...	...	...	4
Malta Fever	...	...	...	5
Hepatitis	...	...	...	3

Tropical
Diseases
treated
in the
Hospital.

165

Although during the past year chief attention has been devoted to teaching, some very important research work has also been carried out under the supervision of the School. Mr. Low, with the material placed at his disposal by Dr. MANSON, after a considerable amount of work, succeeded in demonstrating conclusively that *Filaria nocturna*, like the Malaria parasite, passes from man to man by the agency of mosquito bite. This one fact in itself has fully justified the establishment of the new Tropical

Research
Work.

School. It indicates the precise methods by which protection from the diseases caused by this parasite can be secured; these diseases, of which elephantiasis might be mentioned as an example, are numerous and important. This discovery, since it was made in the London School of Tropical Medicine, has been confirmed by others, and is now regarded as a fully

British
Mosquito-
proof Hut
in the
Roman
Campagna.



established fact. Two experiments, also, have been carried out in connection with Malaria: one to show that this infection may be avoided by suitable precautions against mosquitoes, the other to prove irrefutably that Malaria is contracted by the bites of these insects. ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕

expedition
to the
Roman
Campagna. The first experiment, the necessary funds for which were in great measure provided by the Colonial Office, consisted in the erection of a mosquito-proof hut on one of the most

malarious sites in the Roman Campagna. Drs. SAMBON and Low, under the auspices of the Colonial Office and London School of Tropical Medicine respectively, lived in this hut throughout the Malarial season. These two observers took no precaution against Malaria other than the avoidance of mosquito bites. They went out freely during the daytime, slept with their windows wide open, and inhaled the reputedly pestilential marsh air. They invariably went indoors before sunset; this was the only precaution they observed. They would travel about during the day with impunity, the mosquitoes in this region not biting during the daytime. Although practically everyone in the neighbourhood contracted a severe form of Malaria, the two English and their companion experimenters escaped. In a house not more than fifty yards away everyone suffered intensely from the disease. The windows and double door of the hut were protected by a fine-meshed copper wire gauze.

* First Experiment Protection against Mosquitoes.

Mosquito Theory proved.

The other experiment was carried out as follows:—A special species of mosquito (*Anopheles claviger*) was allowed to feed on patients suffering from Malaria in the San Spirito Hospital, Rome. These insects were then transported to London in specially made cages, and on arrival were fed repeatedly on two healthy young Englishmen who had never lived abroad or suffered from Malaria, and who volunteered to subject themselves to the experiment. In due course both men contracted the disease. It is almost unnecessary to point out the significance of this experiment, to the success of which the Foreign Office and the Postmaster-General, by affording facilities for the speedy transmission of the infected insects to London, powerfully contributed. It will be obvious to almost everyone what possibilities for good lie in the knowledge of

* Second Experiment in connection with the Mosquito Theory.

Two Englishmen in London infected with Malaria.

* A full Report of these Experiments will be found in "Transactions of Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, 1901."

the facts gained by these and similar experiments. They mean that in every malarious country, if trouble be taken, the disease can be avoided, or, if not entirely avoided, at any rate diminished. It is not too much to hope that in the near future Malaria will be altogether stamped out in many places. *

Further
experiments
and
expeditions.

Further experiments and expeditions in connection with this important disease are in contemplation, and will be put in hand so soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming. It is hoped that an expedition to the South Pacific, to study some of the important pathological problems presented by that part of the world, will soon be enabled to set out. A gentleman, who desires that his name shall not transpire, has most generously promised £500 of the £2,000 required. *

Sir W.
MacGregor's
Address.

The present Session was opened by Sir Wm. MACGREGOR, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., D.Sc., &c., Governor of Lagos, who delivered a masterly address. He reviewed the many diseases which he had met with in former days in Fiji, New Guinea, and elsewhere. The address gave a good idea of the vast range of Tropical Medicine ; at the same time it brought out the fact that in the Tropics there are many diseases about which, at present, we know little or nothing. Sir WILLIAM MACGREGOR especially dwelt on the urgent necessity for investigating, on scientific lines, Dysentery, which, as he rightly pointed out, in many countries causes infinitely more sickness and mortality amongst natives than Malaria. The testimony of so experienced and so well qualified an authority to the importance of disease as a factor in colonial development, and of the value of a scientific and practical knowledge of the Tropical diseases, such as can be obtained in the London School of Tropical Medicine, should contribute powerfully to influence Government, Corporations, and private individuals to support and encourage the development of this Institution. *

* * Future Aims. * *



The present School buildings are too small. There is, therefore, imperative necessity for extension. The Laboratory and Library should be doubled in size. Research Laboratories, a Lecture Theatre, a Mosquitorium, and a Museum are required. The residential accommodation should also be much increased. At present there is only room for six resident Students—there should be accommodation for twenty. More travelling Scholarships, similar to that so generously endowed by Mr. J. C. CRAGGS, and known as the "Craggs Research Scholarship," are wanted. Chairs should be endowed for Teachers. An Assistant Demonstrator is required. If the progress which has been made during the past year is to be maintained, more funds must be forthcoming. The improvements and additions so urgently required will involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but they are absolutely necessary in order to render the School fully efficient, and to give to the medical profession the full advantages of the teaching and material which the School affords. Probably, for the purpose of these improvements, a sum of £10,000 would be sufficient, but, in addition, it is emphasised that the School, as a whole, needs endowment. There is, perhaps, no department of medical science which, if properly fostered and cultivated, is capable of conferring on humanity greater advantages than that of Tropical Medicine, and it is not too much to hope that the School may be endowed to the extent of £100,000 at least. England was the first to take up seriously the teaching and investigation of Tropical diseases, and it would be a grievous pity if, for the want of

The Need
for Enlarging
the School.

More
Scholarships
required.

The Want
of
Endowment.

£100,000
Needed.

money, she had to take a second place. Considering how enormously her interests in Tropical countries predominate over those of other nations, surely the comparatively insignificant, but necessary, funds will be forthcoming. The future progress of many of our Tropical possessions depends on our ability to cope successfully with the special diseases that at present hinder their development. Dysentery, Beri-Beri, Yellow Fever, all require investigation. The brilliant success attending the recent studies in Malaria and Filariasis are but an earnest of what might be accomplished by similar studies in other Tropical diseases. As a national investment, the sum we mention would not fail to prove vastly remunerative. If there are men willing to devote their lives to this work, the least that can be done is to provide them with the necessary facilities.



Conclusion. In conclusion, the School Committee are glad to have this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the Lecturers for their invaluable services and for the time which they have freely given in the interest of the School. The success of the School is due in no small measure to their loyal support.



STUDENTS WHO HAVE PASSED THROUGH THE SCHOOL SINCE 1ST OCTOBER, 1899.

Name.	Qualifications.	Destination.
A. E. ADAMS	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	South Nigeria
W. D. ARMSTRONG		Congo, West Africa
F. A. ARNOLD	M.B. (Lond.)	Bulawayo
A. BAGSHAWE	M.B., B.C. (Camb.)	Uganda
G. L. BARKER	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Gold Coast, West Africa
J. S. BARNES	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Gold Coast, West Africa
Staff-Surg. BASSETT-SMITH, R.N.	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Haslar
R. C. BENNETT	M.B., C.M.	Trinidad
W. H. G. BEST	L.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.I.	Lagos, West Africa
G. T. BLICK	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Western Australia
A. BOUCAUD	M.B., C.M. (Edin.)	Trinidad
J. BROCK	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Uganda
DAVID BROWN	M.B., B.Ch., R.U.I.	China
H. T. BURY	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Gold Coast, West Africa
Capt. J. T. CALVERT, I.M.S.	M.B. (Lond.)	India
PERCY CARPENTER	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Cyprus
H. H. CARTER	L.R.C.P., I.R.C.S.I.	Lagos, West Africa
Major R. H. CASTOR, I.M.S.	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Burmah
H. CECIL	M.B. (Aberd.), M.R.C.S.	Govt. Emigration Service
E. L. DE CHAZAL	M.D. (Lond.)	Mauritius
F. CHESNAYE	L.S.A.	Gold Coast, West Africa
C. R. CHICHESTER	B.A., L.R.C.S.I., L.R.C.P.I., D.P.H.	Gambia, West Africa
J. E. CLEMENTS	M.B., B.Ch., R.U.I.	China
D. J. M. CONACHER	M.B., C.M.	Transvaal
Miss ANNIE H. CRAWFORD	M.B., R.U.I.	Manchuria
Miss EMILY CROOKS	M.B., R.U.I.	Manchuria
J. CROSS	M.D., C.M. (Glasgow)	China
G. F. DARKER	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Southern Nigeria
Major R. E. S. DAVIS, I.M.S.	B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (T.C.D.)	Burmah
H. L. DIXON	M.B., B.C., D.P.H. (Camb.)	Bahamas
C. S. S. DUNLOP	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Lagos, West Africa
S. GASTER	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Punjab
Miss WYNNE EDWARDS	L.R.C.P., I.R.C.S. (Edin.)	India
L. FALKNER	M.A., M.D., B.C., D.P.H. (Camb.)	
L. FABIEN	M.R.C.S.	Trinidad
H. E. FINCH	M.B. (Oxon), D.P.H.	
R. M. FORDE	I.R.C.P., I.R.C.S. (Edin.)	Gambia, West Africa
F. J. FREELAND	M.D. (Brux.), M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Antigua
J. D. GIMLETTE	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Malay States
Miss C. L. GOODE	M.B. (Melbourne)	Melbourne
E. W. GRAHAM	M.B., C.M. (Glas.)	Southern Nigeria
W. M. GRAHAM	B.A., M.B., B.Ch. (T.C.D.)	Gold Coast
J. GUTERAS	M.D. (Pens.)	Havannah
Capt. G. C. HALL, I.M.S.	M.R.C.S.	
A. H. HANLEY	I.R.C.S.I.	Southern Nigeria
Miss F. HARRISON	M.D.	India
E. F. HATTON	M.D., M.R.C.S.	Grenada, West Indies
J. B. HAY	M.B., C.M.	Gold Coast, West Africa

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Qualifications.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
C. W. HEWLETT	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Trinidad
G. B. HICKSON	M.B., T.C.D.	Gold Coast, West Africa
W. H. HILLYER	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Ashanti
Miss INA HUSTON	M.B., R.U.I.	India
C. P. KENNARD	M.D. (Edin.)	British Guiana
Surg. L. KILROY, R.N.	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Malta
G. C. LOW	M.B., C.M. (Edin.)	Craggs Research Scholar
H. P. LOBB	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Northern Nigeria
E. J. LYNCH	I.R.C.S.I., I.R.C.P.I.	Gold Coast, West Africa
A. MACDONALD	M.B., C.M. (Edin.)	Mexico
GEORGE A. MACDONALD	M.B., C.M. (Edin.)	Zanzibar
R. C. MACLACHLAN	M.B., B.Ch.	Ashanti
K. MCGAHEY	I.R.C.S.E., I.R.C.P.E.	Lagos, West Africa
J. MACLURG	M.D., M.R.C.S.	Michigan, U.S.A.
G. METCALFE	M.D. (Durham)	Gold Coast, West Africa
W. R. MILLER	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Haussa States, West Africa
H. MIYAKAWA	M.D. (Tokio)	Japan
H. MOWATT	M.B., C.M. (Aberd.)	
J. H. MURRAY	M.B. (Lond.), D.P.H.	Fiji
C. NEILL	M.B., B.C. (Camb.)	India
J. E. NELSEN	M.D. (Sweden)	China
G. W. PATERSON	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Grenada
F. L. RAE	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Assam, India
E. RAYMOND	M.B., B.Ch. (T.C.D.), R.A.M.C.	West Africa
E. N. READ	M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Lagos
T. E. RICE	L.S.A.	Lagos, West Africa
STIRLING RUFFIN	M.D. (Columbian Univ.)	Washington, U.S.A.
Hon. ELLA SCARLETT	M.D. (Brux.), I.S.A.	Korea
J. ALLEN SCOTLAND	I.R.C.P., I.R.C.S.E.	Sierra Leone, West Africa
ADRIAN SECHELAYE	M.D. (Geneva)	Delagoa Bay
Miss MARIA SHARP	M.D. (Brux.)	India
E. SLY	M.B. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., I.R.C.P.	Gold Coast, West Africa
J. D. SMALL	L.S.A., I.R.C.S.E.	Lagos, West Africa
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